

# News

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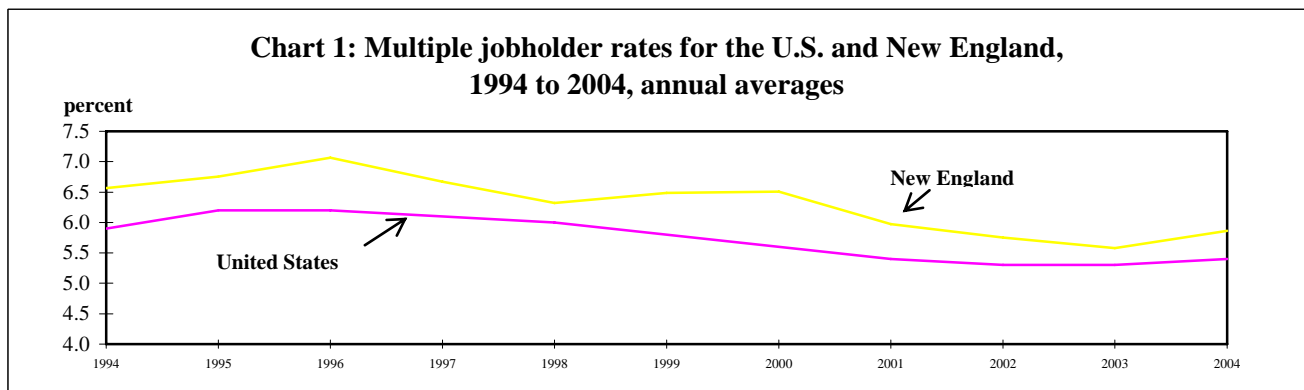
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## NEW ENGLAND AND STATE MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: 1994-2004

The multiple jobholder rate<sup>1</sup> in New England was 5.9 percent in 2004, above the national rate of 5.4 percent, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. New England has consistently maintained a higher-than-average multiple jobholder rate since 1994<sup>2</sup>. (See table 1.) Even so, there were higher multiple jobholder rates among the nine geographic divisions of the country in 2004 as the West North Central and Mountain divisions recorded rates of 7.8 and 6.4 percent, respectively. (See table 2.)

In 2004, the multiple jobholding rate in New England was up 0.3 percentage point from the previous year. However, the New England rate had, for the most part, trended downward since reaching a high of 7.1 percent in 1996. Nationally, the multiple jobholder rate was little changed since 2001; prior to that time, the rate had trended downward after peaking in 1996. (See chart 1 and table 1.)



Nationally, 27 states had multiple jobholder rates above the national average in 2004, including 4 of the 6 New England states—Vermont (8.5 percent), Maine (7.7 percent), New Hampshire (6.4 percent), and Rhode Island (5.8 percent). Vermont and Maine exhibited characteristics generally in keeping with states with high multiple jobholder rates, particularly those that are more sparsely populated, as both had above

<sup>1</sup> The number of employed persons reporting more than one job as a share of total employment.

<sup>2</sup> The multiple jobholder data presented in this release are provided on a regular basis, from data collected since 1994 in the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly sample survey of approximately 50,000 households selected to represent the US population 16 years and older. When a major redesign of the CPS was introduced in January 1994, its primary aim was to improve the quality of the data derived from the survey by introducing a new questionnaire and modernized data collection methods. For more information on the changes in the CPS related to data on multiple jobholding, see John F. Stinson, Jr., "New data on multiple jobholding available from the CPS", *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1997, pp. 3-8.

average incidences of part-time employment and agricultural employment<sup>3</sup>. The multiple jobholder rate in Rhode Island was the lowest recorded in the State since data were first regularly available in 1994.

In the two remaining New England states, Massachusetts' multiple jobholder rate of 5.4 percent matched that for the nation, while Connecticut's was essentially the same averaging 5.3 percent.

Compared with 2003, multiple jobholding rates increased in three New England states and decreased in the remaining three states in 2004. (See table 1.) The largest over-the-year increases in New England were recorded in Massachusetts (+0.5 percentage point) and Connecticut (+0.4 percentage point). The multiple jobholding rate in New Hampshire edged up 0.2 percentage point. Among the New England states posting decreases over the year, Rhode Island's multiple jobholder rate dropped 0.6 percentage point, the fifth largest decline in the nation. Vermont's rate was down 0.4 percentage point, and Maine's 0.2 point.

As noted earlier, multiple jobholder rates peaked for both the nation and New England in 1996 at 6.2 and 7.1 percent, respectively; over the next eight years, these rates fell 0.8 and 1.2 percentage points, respectively. Compared with 1996, multiple job holder rates in four New England states were also considerably lower than in 2004. Massachusetts' rate declined -1.8 points, New Hampshire's, -1.4 points, Rhode Island's -1.0 point and Connecticut's, 0.8 point. However, it should be noted that multiple jobholder rates for individual states did not all peak in 1996; Maine and Vermont are cases in point, and their over-the-year declines were much smaller during this eight-year stretch.

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<sup>3</sup> See Jim Campbell, "Multiple Jobholding in States, 2004", *Monthly Labor Review*, December 2005, pp. 44-45.

**Table 1. Multiple jobholders as a percentage of total employment for the U.S., New England division, and New England states, annual averages (1994-2004)**

Area	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Connecticut</b>	6.1	5.4	6.1	5.3	5.1	5.9	6.5	6.4	5.9	4.9	5.3
<b>Maine</b>	6.5	6.7	7.9	8.8	8.0	8.0	8.6	7.1	7.2	7.9	7.7
<b>Massachusetts</b>	6.5	6.8	7.2	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.4
<b>New Hampshire</b>	7.3	8.9	7.8	8.0	7.3	7.1	6.3	7.0	6.5	6.2	6.4
<b>Rhode Island</b>	6.8	7.5	6.8	7.0	7.0	8.1	7.8	7.2	6.2	6.4	5.8
<b>Vermont</b>	7.9	8.5	8.6	8.9	8.8	8.7	9.2	7.8	8.9	8.9	8.5
<b>New England division<sup>1</sup></b>	6.6	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.9
<b>United States</b>	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4

<sup>1</sup> Census divisional estimates derived from unrounded state totals.

SOURCE: Unpublished data produced from Current Population Survey microdata by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Table 2. Multiple jobholders as a percentage of total employment by census region and division, annual averages<sup>1</sup> (1994-2004)**

Census region and division	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Northeast</b>	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.1
New England	6.6	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.9
Middle Atlantic	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.6	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.9
<b>South</b>	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9
South Atlantic	5.4	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.3	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.8
East South Central	5.4	5.8	6.0	6.2	5.7	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.0
West South Central	5.2	5.7	5.7	5.7	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.1
<b>Midwest</b>	7.2	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.4	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3
East North Central	6.3	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.5	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6
West North Central	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.3	8.9	8.3	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.8
<b>West</b>	6.0	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3
Mountain	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.2	6.4	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.4
Pacific	5.6	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.8

1 Census regional and divisional estimates derived from unrounded state totals.

SOURCE: Unpublished data produced from Current Population Survey microdata by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Note: Data refer to place of residence. The States (including the District of Columbia) that compose the various census regions and divisions are:

**Northeast Region** includes the New England Division - Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; and the Middle Atlantic Division - New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

**South Region** includes the South Atlantic Division - Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; East South Central Division - Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; and West South Central Division - Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

**Midwest Region** includes the East North Central Division - Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; and the West North Central Division - Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

**West Region** includes the Mountain Division - Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and the Pacific Division - Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.